EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	685	536/55.3	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:31
L2	65	l1 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:33
L3	1	l2 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:33
L4	1794	536/4.1	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:33
L5	130	l4 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:37
L6	16	l5 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:37
L7	176	536/17.5	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:37
L8	30	l7 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:38
L9	11	l8 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:39
L10	671	536/17.2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:38
L11	84	l10 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:40

EAST Search History

L12	16	l11 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L13	222	435/89	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:40
L14	8	l13 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L15	6	l14 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L16	337	435/100	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L17	32	l16 and (glycosidase or bulleria)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L18	23	l17 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L19	4360	glycosidase or bulleria	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:42
L20	631	l19 and (donor AND acceptor)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:43
L21	327	l20 and galactose	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:43
L22	109	l21 and glucosamine	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2007/01/04 15:43

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LA    English
AB    The uv spectra of methyl- and ethylatropic acids and of unsubstituted
      atropic acid (α-phenylacrylic acid) have been recorded.  The
      low-melting isomers of both substituted acids have a marked maximum of
      absorption just below 2500 A., as atropic acid.  The high-melting isomers
      do not show any maximum  This is explained by the fact that the high-melting
      isomers have a trans structure (where the alkyl and phenyl groups are on
      the same side of the double bond) in which a coplanar arrangement of the
      phenyl group and of the double bond is hindered.  The low-melting isomers
      are assigned a cis structure which implies no steric hindrance and for
      which a spectrum similar to that of atropic acid is thus to be expected.


=> dis hist

      (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:48:38 ON 04 JAN 2007)

      FILE 'APOLLIT, BABS, CAPLUS, CBNB, CIN, COMPENDEX, DISSABS, EMA, IFIPAT,
      JICST-EPLUS, NTIS, PASCAL, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH,
      USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIFV, WPINDEX, WSCA, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 15:49:02
      ON 04 JAN 2007

      FILE 'APOLLIT, BABS, CAPLUS, CBNB, CIN, COMPENDEX, DISSABS, EMA, IFIPAT,
      JICST-EPLUS, NTIS, PASCAL, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH,
      USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIFV, WPINDEX, WSCA, WTEXTILES, EMBASE, BIOSIS,
      MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:49:21 ON 04 JAN 2007
L1          65501 S GLYCOSIDASE OR BULLERA
L2           5907 S L1 AND (DONOR OR ACCEPTRO)
L3           6747 S L1 AND (DONOR OR ACCEPTOR)
L4           2185 S L1 AND (DONOR AND ACCEPTOR)
L5           1013 S L4 AND (GALACTOSE OR GLUCOSAMINE OR GLUCOPYRANOSAMINO)
L6            331 S L4 AND (GALACTOSE AND GLUCOSAMIN?)
L7            320 S L6 AND (AZIDO OR ACETYL OR PHTHALIMIDO)
L8             17 S L7 AND (S-GLYCOSIDICAL?)

      FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:55:35 ON 04 JAN 2007
L9             34 S NILSSON KURT/AU
L10             5 S L9 AND GLYCOSIDASE
```

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 NEWS  2           "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
 NEWS  3   AUG 09  INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
 NEWS  4   AUG 28  ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
 NEWS  5   AUG 30  CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
 NEWS  6   SEP 21  CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right
                   truncation
 NEWS  7   SEP 25  CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
 NEWS  8   SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
 NEWS  9   SEP 25  CAS REGISTRY(SM) updated with amino acid codes for pyrrolysine
 NEWS 10   SEP 28  CEABA-VTB classification code fields reloaded with new
                   classification scheme
 NEWS 11   OCT 19  LOGOFF HOLD duration extended to 120 minutes
 NEWS 12   OCT 19  E-mail format enhanced
 NEWS 13   OCT 23  Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
 NEWS 14   OCT 23  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                   multiple databases
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                   has been enhanced and reloaded
 NEWS 16   OCT 30  CHEMLIST enhanced with new search and display field
 NEWS 17   NOV 03  JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
 NEWS 18   NOV 10  CA/CAplus F-Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 19   NOV 10  STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version
                   8.01c now available
 NEWS 20   NOV 20  CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in
                   additional databases
 NEWS 21   NOV 20  CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased
                   to 50,000
 NEWS 22   DEC 01  CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
 NEWS 23   DEC 11  CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
 NEWS 24   DEC 14  WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
 NEWS 25   DEC 14  GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and
                   functionality
 NEWS 26   DEC 18  CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced
                   with preparation role
 NEWS 27   DEC 18  CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
 NEWS 28   DEC 18  MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased
                   to 50,000
 NEWS 29   DEC 18  MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload
 NEWS 30   DEC 27  CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records

 NEWS EXPRESS  NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:48:38 ON 04 JAN 2007

=> file polymer
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                   SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                            ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                          0.21       0.21

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=> file polymer embase biosis medline
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                                                       ENTRY     SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                    26.82       27.03

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:49:21 ON 04 JAN 2007
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=> s glycosidase or bullera
L1        65501 GLYCOSIDASE OR BULLERA

=> s l1 and (donor or acceptro)
L2         5907 L1 AND (DONOR OR ACCEPTRO)

=> s l1 and (donor or acceptor)
L3         6747 L1 AND (DONOR OR ACCEPTOR)

=> s l1 and (donor and acceptor)
L4         2185 L1 AND (DONOR AND ACCEPTOR)

=> s l4 and (galactose or glucosamine or glucopyranosamino)
L5         1013 L4 AND (GALACTOSE OR GLUCOSAMINE OR GLUCOPYRANOSAMINO)

=> s l4 and (galactose and glucosamin?)
L6          331 L4 AND (GALACTOSE AND GLUCOSAMIN?)

=> s l6 and (azido or acetyl or phthalimido)
L7          320 L6 AND (AZIDO OR ACETYL OR PHTHALIMIDO)

=> s l7 and (S-glycosidical?)
L8           17 L7 AND (S-GLYCOSIDICAL?)

=> dis l8 1-17 bib abs

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN     03975773  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI     METHOD OF PRODUCING DERIVATIVES OF LACTOSAMINE; WITH A BETA 1-4 LINKAGE,
       BY REACTING GALACTOSE AND GLYCOSYL DONOR WITH A
       GLUCOPYRANOSAMINO COMPOUND IN THE PRESENCE OF BULLERA
       SINGULARIS OR A GLYCOSIDASE; USE TO INHIBIT/MODIFY
       CELL-MEDIATED INFLAMMATION
INF    Nilsson; Kurt, Lund, SE
IN     Nilsson Kurt (SE)
PAF    Procur AB, Lund, SE
PA     Procur AB SE (31874)
EXNAM  Zeman, Mary K
AG     Smith, Gambrell & Russell, LLP
PI     US 6653109       B1  20031125
       WO 9518864           19950713
AI     US 1996-666542       19960628
       WO 1995-SE10         19950109
                            19960628  PCT 371 date
                            19960628  PCT 102(e) date
XPD    25 Nov 2020
PRAI   SE 1994-34           19940106
FI     US 6653109           20031125
DT     Utility
FS     CHEMICAL
       GRANTED
MRN    008109   MFN: 0531
       011053        0659
CLMN   16
AB     Disclosed is a method of producing a compound with beta 1-4 linkage which
       contains the lactosamine structure involving reacting at least one
       donor substance Gal beta OR where R is an organic group, and at
       least one acceptor substance which is a glucopyranosamino
       derivative having the formula GlcNR''-R''', wherein NR'' is an
       azido, 2-N-acetyl-, 2-N-phtalimido, or an organic group
       bound to the 2-N-group of glucosamine, wherein R''' is a
       glycosidically bound fluoro or is an O-, C-, N- or Sglycosidically bound
       aliphatic or aromatic compound, with the proviso that if NR'' is NHAc
```

```
      then R''' is not OH and if NR'' is not NHAc then R''' may be OH, in the
      presence of Bullera singularis or an E.C. group 3.2
      glycosidase of essentially the same structure as an E.C. Group
      3.2 glycosidase obtained from Bullera singularis to
      form the lactosamine derivative; and optionally isolating the compound
      with beta 1-4 linkage which contains the lactosamine structure.
CLMN  16

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN     03457521  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI     N-CONTAINING SACCHARIDES AND METHOD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF N-CONTAINING
       SACCHARIDES FROM AMINO-DEOXY-DISACCHARIDES AND AMINO-DEOXY-
       OLIGOSACCHARIDES; SIMPLE METHOD BY REACTING MONO-, DI- OR
       OLIGOSACCHARIDE, GLYCOSIDE, OR DERIVATIVE WITH AMINODEOXY MONO-, DI-, OR
       OLIGOSACCHARIDE, OR GLYCOSIDE IN PRESENCE OF RECOMBINANT
       GLYCOSIDASE, THEN OPTIONALLY ISOLATING AMINO-DEOXY SACCHARIDE
INF    Nilsson; Kurt G. I., Lund, SE
IN     Nilsson Kurt G I (SE)
PAF    Bioflexin AB, Lund, SE
PA     Bioflexin AB SE (48252)
EXNAM  Fonda, Kathleen K
AG     Smith Gambrell & Russell, LLP
PI     US 6183994        B1  20010206
AI     US 1999-318263        19990525
XPD    17 May 2014
RLI    WO 1994-SE461         19940517 CONTINUATION
       US 1995-474173        19950607 CONTINUATION-IN-PART   5936075
       US 1995-474464        19950607 CONTINUATION-IN-PART   5856143
PRAI   SE 1993-1677          19930517
FI     US 6183994            20010206
       US 5936075
       US 5856143
DT     Utility
FS     CHEMICAL
       GRANTED
OS     CA 134:142754
CLMN   32
AB     Synthesis of an amino-disaccharide, amino-oligosaccharide or a derivative
       thereof, characterized in that a monosaccharide, a disaccharide, an
       oligosaccharide, a glycoside or a derivative thereof, in the presence of
       a glycosidase as catalyst, is reacted with an
       amino-deoxy-saccharide or a glycoside or derivative thereof, and that the
       amino-saccharide is optionally isolated from the product mixture directly
       or after chemical/enzymatic modification.
CLMN   32

L8   ANSWER 3 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN     03093826  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI     N-CONTAINING SACCHARIDES AND METHOD FOR THE SYNTHESIS OF N-CONTAINING
       SACCHARIDES FROM AMINO-DEOXY-DISACCHARIDES AND AMINO-DEOXY-
       OLIGOSACCHARIDES; USING A GLYCOSIDASE CATALYST
INF    Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, SE
IN     Nilsson Kurt G I (SE)
PAF    Bioflexin AB, Lund, SE
PA     Bioflexin AB SE (48252)
EXNAM  Peselev, Elli
AG     Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young, LLP
PI     US 5856143        A   19990105
AI     US 1995-474464        19950607
XPD    5 Jan 2016
PRAI   SE 1993-1677          19930517
FI     US 5856143            19990105
DT     Utility
FS     CHEMICAL
```

```
      GRANTED
MRN   008056   MFN: 0149
      008973        0308
CLMN  27
AB    Synthesis of an amino-disaccharide, amino-oligosaccharide or a derivative
      thereof, characterized in that a monosaccharide, a disaccharide, an
      oligosaccharide, a glycoside or a derivative thereof, in the presence of
      a glycosidase as catalyst, is reacted with an
      amino-deoxy-saccharide or a derivative thereof, and that the
      amino-saccharide is isolated from the product mixture directly or after
      chemical/enzymatic modification.
CLMN  27

L8   ANSWER 4 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN    02556915  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI    PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AN OLIGOSACCHARIDE COMPOUND BY USING
      GLYCOSIDASES FROM A MOLLUSC; REACTING DONOR AND
      ACCEPTOR OLIGOSACCHARIDES, DISACCHARIDES, MONOSACCHARIDES OR
      GLYCOSIDES
INF   Nilsson, Kurt G I, Lund, SE
IN    Nilsson Kurt G I (SE)
PAF   Procur Aktiebolag, Lund, SE
PA    Procur AB SE (31874)
EXNAM Griffin, Ronald W
AG    Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young
PI    US 5372937      A   19941213  (CITED IN 007 LATER PATENTS)
      WO 9102806          19910307
AI    US 1992-834575      19920218
      WO 1990-SE537       19900817
                          19920218  PCT 371 date
                          19920218  PCT 102(e) date
XPD   13 Dec 2011
PRAI  SE 1989-2767        19890818
FI    US 5372937          19941213
DT    Utility
FS    CHEMICAL
      GRANTED
MRN   006116   MFN: 0029
CLMN  13
AB    A method of producing an oligosaccharide compound which either consists
      of or is a fragment or analog of the carbohydrate part in a
      glycoconjugate is disclosed which involves reacting (a) at least one
      oligosaccharide, disaccharide, monosaccharide, or glycoside as
      donor substance, (b) at least one acceptor substance
      containing a monosaccharide, disaccharide, oligosaccharide, glycoside, or
      saccharide analog, and (c) at least one enzyme composition produced from
      a mollusc and containing E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase, or the
      glycosidase is at least one glycosidase which has been
      cloned with recombinant technique and which has at least 70% homology in
      its amino acid sequence with the corresponding mollusc enzyme, to form
      the oligosaccharide compound; wherein the oligosaccharide compound
      contains (i) GlcNAc Beta 1-3Gal Beta  and the glycosidase is
      N-acetylBeta -D-glucosaminidase, (ii) GlcNAc Beta 1-6Man Alpha
      and the glycosidase is N-acetylBeta -D-glucosaminidase
      , (iii) GlcNAc Beta 1-6Gal Alpha  and the glycosidase is
      N-acetylBeta -D-glucosaminidase, (iv) GalNAc Beta 1-3Gal Beta
      and the glycosidase is N-acetylBeta -D-galactosaminidase, (v)
      GalNAc Alpha 1-3Gal Alpha  and the glycosidase is N-acetylAlpha
      -D-galactosaminidase, or (vi) Fuc Alpha 1-6Gal Beta  and the
      glycosidase is  Alpha -Lfucosidase.
CLMN  13

L8   ANSWER 5 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN    02400212  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
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```
TI    METHOD FOR SYNTHESIS OF OLIGOSACCHARIDES; REACTION OF SUGARS AND
      GLYCOSIDASE OR GLYCOSYLTRANSFERASE
INF   Nilsson, Kurt G I, Lund, SE
IN    Nilsson Kurt G I (SE)
PAF   Procur AB, Lund, SE
PA    Procur AB SE (31874)
EXNAM Griffin, Ronald W
EXNAM Webber, Pamela S
AG    Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young
PI    US 5246840      A   19930921  (CITED IN 015 LATER PATENTS)
      WO 8909275          19891005
AI    US 1990-603699      19901116
      WO 1989-SE151       19890322
                          19901116  PCT 371 date
                          19901116  PCT 102(e) date
XPD   21 Sep 2010
PRAI  SE 1988-1080        19880324
FI    US 5246840          19930921
DT    Utility
FS    CHEMICAL
      GRANTED
MRN   005537   MFN: 0171
CLMN  11
AB    A method for synthesis of oligosaccharide compounds which either consist
      of or are fragments or analogs of the carbohydrate part in
      glycoconjugates is described. The synthesis from donor and
      acceptor substrates is carried out in that at least one
      glycosidase and at least one glycosyltransferase are used as
      catalysts and the oligosaccharide compound is isolated from the reaction
      mixture.
CLMN  11

L8   ANSWER 6 OF 17  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2007 IFI on STN
AN    02037388  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB
TI    METHOD OF CONTROLLING THE REGIOSELECTIVITY OF GLYCOSIDIC BONDS
INF   Nilsson, Kurt G I, Lund, SE
IN    Nilsson Kurt G I (SE)
PAF   Svenska Sockerfabriks AB, Malmo, SE
PA    Svenska Sockerfabriks AB SE (78024)
EXNAM Wax, Robert
EXNAM Pratt, Mary E
AG    Beveridge, DeGrandi & Weilacher
PI    US 4918009      A   19900417  (CITED IN 035 LATER PATENTS)
AI    US 1986-938703      19861204
XPD   17 Apr 2007
PRAI  SE 1985-5842        19851211
FI    US 4918009          19900417
DT    Utility; REASSIGNED
FS    CHEMICAL
      GRANTED
MRN   004641   MFN: 0014
      006487        0024
      006487        0039
      006487        0048
      006727        0991
      006757        0203
      006822        0607
      006889        0726
      006911        0931
CLMN  23
AB    A method of controlling the regioselectivity of the glycosidic bond
      between glycosyl donor and glycosyl acceptor in the
      enzymatic production of an oligosaccharide compound which either consists
      of or is a fragment or an analog of the cabohydrate part in a
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       glycoconjugate, by reverse hydrolysis or transglycosidation reactions, is
       described. The synthesis is carried out in that a donor
       substance which is a mono- or oligosaccharide or a glycoside thereof, is
       caused to react, in the presence of a glycosidase, with an
       acceptor substance which is an O-, N-, C- or S-glycoside
       consisting of a monosaccharide, oligosaccharide or a saccharide analog
       and at least one aglycon which is O-, N-, C- or S-
       glycosidically bonded in 1-position, the  Alpha  or  Beta
       configuration being selected on the glycoside bond between the glycosyl
       group and the aglycon in the acceptor substance, and the
       oligosaccharide compound being separated from the reaction mixture.
CLMN   23

L8   ANSWER 7 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2006:217329  USPATFULL
TI      Galactopyranosides and their use
IN      Nilsson, Kurt, Lund, SWEDEN
PA      Procur AB, Lund, SWEDEN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI      US 39245            E1  20060822
        US 6444655              20020903 (Original)
        WO 9723637  19970703
AI      US 1996-926453          19961223 (10)
        US 1998-9148б           19980619 (Original)
        WO 1996-SE1756          19961223
                                19980619  PCT 371 date
PRAI    SE 1995-4616        19951221
        SE 1996-58          19960104
        SE 1996-290         19960124
        SE 1996-994         19960313
        SE 1996-1309        19960402
        SE 1996-1849        19960511
        SE 1996-1916        19960511
        SE 1996-2844        19960718
        SE 1996-3043        19960820
        SE 1996-3434        19960918
DT      Reissue
FS      GRANTED
EXNAM   Primary Examiner: Prats, Francisco
LREP    Smith, Gambrell & Russell, LLP
CLMN    Number of Claims: 8
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1933
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      The present invention relates to simplified synthesis, new
        carbohydrate-based products and practical use of different
        carbohydrate-based products. Examples of these are (Galα1-3Gal),
        GlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α- or β-glycosides thereof,
        Galα1-3Gal- containing tri-, or higher oligosaccharides, α-
        or β-glycosides thereof, GlcNAcβ1-3Gal containing tri-,
        tetra-, or higher oligosaccharides, and derivatives and/or α- or
        β-glycosides thereof, Galα1-3GalGlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α-
        or β-glycosides thereof, Galα1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-
        3Galβ1-4Glc, or other higher oligosaccharides containing the
        Galα1-3Gal-structure, α- or β-glycosides thereof,
        modified carbohydrates, di-, tri-, oligo-, or polyfunctional products
        containing carbohydrate structures, and the use of the products for
        synthesis, affinity purification, diagnostic applications and therapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 8 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2004:209989  USPATFULL
TI      Method of producing derivatives of lactosamine
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IN      Nilsson, Kurt, Lund, SWEDEN
PI      US 2004162424       A1  20040819
AI      US 2003-679194      A1  20031003 (10)
RLI     Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-666542, filed on 28 Jun 1996, GRANTED,
        Pat. No. US 6653109
PRAI    SE 1994-34          19940601
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LREP    SMITH, GAMBRELL & RUSSELL, LLP, SUITE 3100, PROMENADE II, 1230 PEACHTREE
        STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30309-3592
CLMN    Number of Claims: 25
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    No Drawings
LN.CNT 891
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Disclosed is a method of producing a compound with β1-4 linkage
        which contains the lactosamine structure involving reacting at least one
        donor substance GalβOR where R is an organic group, and at
        least one acceptor substance which is a glucopyranosamino
        derivative having the formula GlcNR"-R'", wherein NR" is an
        azido, 2-N-acetyl-, 2-N-phtalimido, or an organic
        group bound to the 2-N-group of glucosamine, wherein R'" is a
        glycosidically bound fluoro or is an O-, C-, N- or S-
        glycosidically bound aliphatic or aromatic compound, with the
        proviso that if NR" is NRAc then R'" is not OH and if NR" is not NHAc
        then R'" may be OH, in the presence of Bullera singularis or
        an E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase of essentially the same
        structure as an E.C. Group 3.2 glycosidase obtained from
        Bullera singularis to form the lactosamine derivative; and
        optionally isolating the compound with β1-4 linkage which contains
        the lactosamine structure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 9 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN      2003:309002  USPATFULL
TI      Method of producing derivatives of lactosamine
IN      Nilsson, Kurt, Lund, SWEDEN
PA      Procur AB, Lund, SWEDEN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI      US 6653109          B1  20031125
        WO 9518864  19950713
AI      US 1996-666542          19960628 (8)
        WO 1995-SE10            19950109
PRAI    SE 1994-34          19940106
DT      Utility
FS      GRANTED
EXNAM   Primary Examiner: Zeman, Mary K.
LREP    Smith, Gambrell & Russell, LLP
CLMN    Number of Claims: 16
ECL     Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN    0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 997
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB      Disclosed is a method of producing a compound with β1-4 linkage
        which contains the lactosamine structure involving reacting at least one
        donor substance GalβOR where R is an organic group, and at
        least one acceptor substance which is a glucopyranosamino
        derivative having the formula GlcNR"--R'", wherein NR" is an
        azido, 2-N-acetyl-, 2-N-phtalimido, or an organic
        group bound to the 2-N-group of glucosamine, wherein R'" is a
        glycosidically bound fluoro or is an O-, C-, N- or S-
        glycosidically bound aliphatic or aromatic compound, with the
        proviso that if NR" is NHAc then R'" is not OH and if NR" is not NHAc
        then R'" may be OH, in the presence of Bullera singularis or
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          an E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase of essentially the same
          structure as an E.C. Group 3.2 glycosidase obtained from
          Bullera singularis to form the lactosamine derivative; and
          optionally isolating the compound with β1-4 linkage which contains
          the lactosamine structure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 10 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN       2002:224600  USPATFULL
TI       Galactopyranosides and their use
IN       Nilsson, Kurt, Lund, SWEDEN
PA       Procur AB, Lund, SWEDEN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI       US 6444655           B1  20020903
         WO 9723637  19970703
AI       US 1998-91486            19980619 (9)
         WO 1996-SE1756           19961223
                                  19980619  PCT 371 date
PRAI     SE 1995-4616         19951221
         SE 1996-58           19960104
         SE 1996-290          19960124
         SE 1996-994          19960313
         SE 1996-1309         19960402
         SE 1996-1849         19960511
         SE 1996-1891         19960515
         SE 1996-1916         19960519
         SE 1996-2844         19960718
         SE 1996-3043         19960820
         SE 1996-3434         19960918
DT       Utility
FS       GRANTED
EXNAM    Primary Examiner: Prats, Francisco
LREP     Smith, Gambrell & Russell
CLMN     Number of Claims: 8
ECL      Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN     7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT   1956
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB       The present invention relates to simplified synthesis, new
         carbohydrate-based products and practical use of different
         carbohydrate-based products. Examples of these are (Galα1-3Gal),
         GlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α- or β-glycosides thereof,
         Galα1-3Gal- containing tri-, or higher oligosaccharides, α-
         or β-glycosides thereof, GlcNAcβ1-3Gal containing tri-,
         tetra-, or higher oligosaccharides, and derivatives and/or α- or
         β-glycosides thereof, Galα1-3GalGlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α-
         or β-glycosides thereof, Galα1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-
         3Galβ1-4Glc, or other higher oligosaccharides containing the
         Galα1-3Gal-structure, α- or β-glycosides thereof,
         modified carbohydrates, di-, tri-, oligo-, or polyfunctional products
         containing carbohydrate structures, and the use of the products for
         synthesis, affinity purification, diagnostic applications and therapy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 11 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN       2001:18241  USPATFULL
TI       N-containing saccharides and method for the synthesis of N-containing
         saccharides from amino-deoxy-disaccharides and amino-deoxy-
         oligosaccharides
IN       Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA       Bioflexin AB, Lund, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI       US 6183994           B1  20010206
AI       US 1999-318263           19990525 (9)
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RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-474464, filed on 7 Jun 1995,
       now patented, Pat. No. US 5856143 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
       1995-474173, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5936075
       Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1994-SE461, filed on 17 May 1994
PRAI   SE 1993-1677        19930517
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Fonda, Kathleen K.
LREP   Smith Gambrell & Russell, LLP
CLMN   Number of Claims: 32
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 1840
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Synthesis of an amino-disaccharide, amino-oligosaccharide or a
       derivative thereof, characterized in that a monosaccharide, a
       disaccharide, an oligosaccharide, a glycoside or a derivative thereof,
       in the presence of a glycosidase as catalyst, is reacted with
       an amino-deoxy-saccharide or a glycoside or derivative thereof, and that
       the amino-saccharide is optionally isolated from the product mixture
       directly or after chemical/enzymatic modification.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 12 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN     2000:77211  USPATFULL
TI     Method of producing derivatives of Glc-β 1-4Glc-N- acetyl
IN     Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA     Bioflexin AB, Lund, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 6077695              20000620
       WO 9703206  19970130
AI     US 1998-981715          19980616 (8)
       WO 1995-IB561           19950713
                               19980616  PCT 371 date
                               19980616  PCT 102(e) date
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Prouty, Rebecca E.
LREP   Smith Gambrell & Russell, LLP.
CLMN   Number of Claims: 24
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 751
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Disclosed is a method of producing a compound which contains the
       Glcβ1-4GlcN structure involving reacting at least one  donor
       substance GlcβOR where R is an organic group, and at least one
       acceptor substance which is a glucopyranosamino derivative
       having the formula GlcNR"-R'", wherein NR" is an azido, 2-N-
       acetyl-, 2-N-phtalimido, or an organic group bound to the
       2-N-group of glucosamine, wherein R'" is a glycosidically
       bound fluoro or is an O-, C-, N- or S-glycosidically
       bound aliphatic or aromatic compound, with the optional proviso that if
       NR" is NHAc then R'" is not OH and if NR" is not NHAc then R'" may be
       OH, in the presence of Bullera singularis or an E.C. group 3.2
       glycosidase of essentially the same structure as an E.C. group
       3.2 glucosidase obtained from Bullera singularis to form the
       Glcβ1-4GlcN derivative; and optionally isolating the compound which
       contains the Glcβ1-4GlcN structure.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 13 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN     1999:1482  USPATFULL
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TI     N-containing saccharides and method for the synthesis of N-containing
       saccharides from amino-deoxy-disaccharides and amino-deoxy-
       oligosaccharides
IN     Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA     Bioflexin AB, Lund, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 5856143                19990105
AI     US 1995-474464            19950607 (8)
PRAI   SE 1993-1677          19930517
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Peselev, Elli
LREP   Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young, LLP
CLMN   Number of Claims: 27
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1,7
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 1595
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     Synthesis of an amino-disaccharide, amino-oligosaccharide or a
       derivative thereof, characterized in that a monosaccharide, a
       disaccharide, an oligosaccharide, a glycoside or a derivative thereof,
       in the presence of a glycosidase as catalyst, is reacted with
       an amino-deoxy-saccharide or a derivative thereof, and that the
       amino-saccharide is isolated from the product mixture directly or after
       chemical/enzymatic modification.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8   ANSWER 14 OF 17  USPATFULL on STN
AN     94:108861  USPATFULL
TI     Process for producing an oligosaccharide compound by using
       glycosidases from a mollusc
IN     Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA     Procur Aktiebolag, Lund, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI     US 5372937                19941213
       WO 9102806  19910307
AI     US 1992-834575            19920218 (7)
       WO 1990-SE537             19900817
                                 19920218  PCT 371 date
                                 19920218  PCT 102(e) date
PRAI   SE 1989-27676         19890818
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Griffin, Ronald W.
LREP   Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young
CLMN   Number of Claims: 13
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 627
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     A method of producing an oligosaccharide compound which either consists
       of or is a fragment or analog of the carbohydrate part in a
       glycoconjugate is disclosed which involves reacting

       (a) at least one oligosaccharide, disaccharide, monosaccharide, or
       glycoside as donor substance,

       (b) at least one acceptor substance containing a
       monosaccharide, disaccharide, oligosaccharide, glycoside, or saccharide
       analog, and

       (c) at least one enzyme composition produced from a mollusc and
       containing E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase, or the
       glycosidase is at least one glycosidase which has been
       cloned with recombinant technique and which has at least 70% homology in
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its amino acid sequence with the corresponding mollusc enzyme, to form the oligosaccharide compound;

wherein the oligosaccharide compound contains

(i) GlcNAcβ1-3Galβ and the glycosidase is N-acetyl-β-D- glucosaminidase,

(ii) GlcNAcβ1-6Manα and the glycosidase is N-acetyl-β-D- glucosaminidase,

(iii) GlcNAcβ1-6Galα and the glycosidase is N-acetyl-β-D- glucosaminidase,

(iv) GalNAcβ1-3Galβ and the glycosidase is N-acetyl-β-D-galactosaminidase,

(v) GalNAcα1-3Galα and the glycosidase is N-acetyl-α-D-galactosaminidase, or

(vi) Fucα1-6Galβ and the glycosidase is α-L-fucosidase.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 93:78687 USPATFULL
TI Method for synthesis of oligosaccharides
IN Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA Procur AB, Lund, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5246840 19930921
WO 8909275 19891005
AI US 1990-603699 19901116 (7)
WO 1989-SE151 19890322
19901116 PCT 371 date
19901116 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI SE 1988-1080 19880324
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Griffin, Ronald W.; Assistant Examiner: Webber, Pamela S.
LREP Beveridge, DeGrandi, Weilacher & Young
CLMN Number of Claims: 11
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 370
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method for synthesis of oligosaccharide compounds which either consist of or are fragments or analogs of the carbohydrate part in glycoconjugates is described. The synthesis from donor and acceptor substrates is carried out in that at least one glycosidase and at least one glycosyltransferase are used as catalysts and the oligosaccharide compound is isolated from the reaction mixture.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 17 USPATFULL on STN
AN 90:29958 USPATFULL
TI Method of controlling the regioselectivity of glycosidic bonds
IN Nilsson, Kurt G. I., Lund, Sweden
PA Svenska Sockerfabriks AB, Malmo, Sweden (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4918009 19900417
AI US 1986-938703 19861204 (7)

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PRAI   SE 1985-5842        19851211
DT     Utility
FS     Granted
EXNAM  Primary Examiner: Wax, Robert; Assistant Examiner: Pratt, Mary E.
LREP   Beveridge, DeGrandi & Weilacher
CLMN   Number of Claims: 23
ECL    Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN   No Drawings
LN.CNT 886
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB     A method of controlling the regioselectivity of the glycosidic bond
       between glycosyl donor and glycosyl acceptor in the
       enzymatic production of an oligosaccharide compound which either
       consists of or is a fragment or an analog of the cabohydrate part in a
       glycoconjugate, by reverse hydrolysis or transglycosidation reactions,
       is described. The synthesis is carried out in that a donor
       substance which is a mono- or oligosaccharide or a glycoside thereof, is
       caused to react, in the presence of a glycosidase, with an
       acceptor substance which is an O-, N-, C- or S-glycoside
       consisting of a monosaccharide, oligosaccharide or a saccharide analog
       and at least one aglycon which is O-, N-, C- or S-
       glycosidically bonded in 1-position, the α or
       β-configuration being selected on the glycoside bond between the
       glycosyl group and the aglycon in the acceptor substance, and
       the oligosaccharide compound being separated from the reaction mixture.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8    ANSWER 17 OF 17  WPINDEX COPYRIGHT 2007       THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN    1991-281477 [38]    WPINDEX
DNC   C1991-122029 [21]
TI    Production of oligosaccharide(s) using a glycosidase  - used in
      separations, diagnosis, therapy and as food and cosmetic additives
DC    A11; A96; B04; D16; D21
IN    NILSSON K
PA    (NILS-I) NILSSON K G I; (PROC-N) PROCUR AB
CYC   16
PIA   WO 9113164        A  19910905 (199138)* EN
      SE 9000758        A  19910903 (199143)  SV
      EP 517766         A1 19921216 (199251)  EN  10
      EP 517766         B1 19950913 (199541)  EN  6[0]
      DE 69113028       E  19951019 (199547)  DE
      ES 2078512        T3 19951216 (199606)  ES
      WO 1991-SE0000165 A2 19910301
ADT   SE 9000758 A SE 1990-758 19900302; DE 69113028 E DE 1991-69113028
      19910301; EP 517766 A1 EP 1991-905105 19910301; EP 517766 B1 EP
      1991-905105 19910301; DE 69113028 E EP 1991-905105 19910301; ES 2078512 T3
      EP 1991-905105 19910301; EP 517766 A1 WO 1991-SE165 19910301; EP 517766 B1
      WO 1991-SE165 19910301; DE 69113028 E WO 1991-SE165 19910301
FDT   DE 69113028 E Based on EP 517766 A; ES 2078512 T3 Based on EP 517766 A; EP
      517766 A1 Based on WO 9113164 A; EP 517766 B1 Based on WO 9113164 A; DE
      69113028 E Based on WO 9113164 A
PRAI  SE 1990-758 19900302
AN    1991-281477 [38]    WPINDEX
AB    WO 1991013164 A   UPAB: 20050502
      Producing an oligosaccharide cpd. (I) consisting of a fragment or analogue
      of the carbohydrate (CHO) part in a glycoconjugate is effected from an
      oligo- or mono-saccharide glycoside ande acceptor. At least 1
      glycosidasee (EC 3.2) is used with a high concentration of acceptor
      substance (achieved by eg. gradually dissolving increasing amts. of the
      acceptor close to the b.pt. of the solvent), so that the reaction
      mixture is saturated to at least 30% w.r.t the acceptor at the start
      of the reaction. The oligosaccharide cpd.. is then separated from the reaction
      mixture. Pref. the CHO part in the donor and acceptor
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     substance contains one . or more of D-galactose, D-mannose,
     N-acetylneuraminic acid, N-acetyl-D-galactosamine, N-
     acetyl-D-glucosamine and L-fucose or one of their
     analogues. Acceptor substance is a glycoside in which the
     aglycone is glycosidically bound flourine or is an O-, N-, C-, or
     S-glycosidically bound aliphatic or aromatic cpd..
     Enzyme is used in situ or after being completely or partially isolated
     from its natural biological environment.
           USE/ADVANTAGE - To prepare one of Fuc-alpha 1-6-Gal-beta-OMe, Gal
     NAc-alpha 1-3 Gal -alpha-OMe, Gal NAc-beta 1-3 Gal -beta-OMe, GlcNAc-beta
     1-6 Gal-alpha-OMe, GlcNAc-beta 1 -6 Man-alpha-OMe or GlcNAc-beta 1-3
     Gal-beta-OMe. - The above oligosaccharides are used, directly or after
     chemical modification, in affinity chromatography, affinity distribution
     in 2-phase systems, diagnostics, therapy, immunisation, immunological
     characterisation, measurement of enzymatic activity, modification of
     recombinant proteins and as an additive in food or cosmetic prods. Higher
     cpd. yields are able to be achieved.


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=> s Nilsson Kurt/AU
L9          34 NILSSON KURT/AU

=> s 19 and glycosidase
          6953 GLYCOSIDASE
          3660 GLYCOSIDASES
          8748 GLYCOSIDASE
                 (GLYCOSIDASE OR GLYCOSIDASES)
L10          5 L9 AND GLYCOSIDASE

=> dis 19 1-34 bib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2005:632124  CAPLUS
DN   143:102421
TI   Method and means for multiplying microorganisms
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IN    Nilsson, Kurt; Nilsson, Martin
PA    Swed.
SO    Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
      CODEN: EPXXDW
DT    Patent
LA    English
FAN.CNT 1
      PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
      ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI    EP 1555312           A1    20050720    EP 2004-445126         20041213
          R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
              IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK,
              BA, HR, IS, YU
      SE 2003003435        A     20050617    SE 2003-3435           20031216
PRAI SE 2003-3435          A     20031216
AB    The invention relates to a method of producing a slurry of microorganisms
      in an aqueous medium, wherein the slurry contains a very large quantity of
      microorganisms as a result of creating an environment that promotes a
      significant increase/growth of the microorganisms slurried in the aqueous
      medium.  The invention also relates to an arrangement for carrying out the
      method.  The slurry is intended for use in decontaminating primarily
      hydrocarbon contaminated areas of the ground/soil and contaminated water
      present in said areas, such water consisting at least partially of
      groundwater in many instances.  The slurry of microorganisms is produced
      by delivering freeze-dried microorganisms to a cavity that is surrounded
      by porous material.  The pores of the porous material and the cavity
      located therein are filled with an aqueous medium that contains nutrients,
      trace elements and other substances necessary for the growth of the
      microorganisms.  Mixing or stirring of the slurry is achieved with the aid
      of an oxygen containing gas, normally air, delivered to the lower part of the
      porous material.  The gas rises upwards and is therewith dissolved
      partially in the medium and results in mixing of the medium.  The pores in
      the porous material are mutually connected through passageways and provide
      beneficial conditions for the growth of said microorganisms.
RE.CNT  4      THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
               ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9    ANSWER 2 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN    2005:141546  CAPLUS
DN    143:244332
TI    In vitro assessment of a new AB0 immunosorbent with synthetic
      carbohydrates attached to sepharose
AU    Rydberg, Lennart; Bengtsson, Anders; Samuelsson, Ola; Nilsson,
      Kurt; Breimer, Michael E.
CS    Department of Clinical Chemistry and Transfusion Medicine, Sahlgrenska
      University Hospital, Goeteborg, Swed.
SO    Transplant International (2005), 17(11), 666-672
      CODEN: TRINE5; ISSN: 0934-0874
PB    Springer GmbH
DT    Journal
LA    English
AB    Transplantation across the AB0 barrier is sometimes done in cases of
      emergency, such as acute liver failure, but is also carried out in
      elective cases, e.g. kidneys from living donors.  Reducing the recipient
      anti-A/B antibody titers is often necessary in AB0-incompatible kidney
      transplantation.  This is usually done by the use of techniques such as
      plasmapheresis and protein A- or sepharose-linked anti-human Ig
      immunoadsorption.  A new AB0 immunosorbent with synthetic A- or
      B-trisaccharide carbohydrate epitopes linked to a sepharose matrix was
      tested.  Columns made of this material have been tested in vitro with
      plasma from A- and B-individuals, assessed for antibody reduction capacity,
      flow characteristics, biocompatibility, and unspecific protein adsorption.
      The columns have a high capacity for ABO antibody removal, reducing titers
      by three to seven steps in one passage.  The authors noted a high
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     biocompatibility, with no unspecific protein adsorption, no activation of
     coagulation factors, and a low activation of complement, no immune complex
     formation and no cytotoxicity towards cultured mammalian L929 cells.
RE.CNT  23    THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9   ANSWER 3 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2004:1036758  CAPLUS
DN   142:8220
TI   Filtration material containing di-, tri-, or oligosaccharide covalently
     bound via spacer to cross-linked agarose
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Swed.
SO   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 722,241.
     CODEN: USXXCO
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 4
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 2004242857        A1    20041202    US 2003-743269         20031223
     US 6444655           B1    20020903    US 1998-91486          19980619
     US 6686457           B1    20040203    US 2000-722241         20001127
PRAI US 1998-91486        A2    19980619
     SE 2000-430          A     20000208
     SE 2000-2462         A     20000628
     SE 2000-4343         A     20001124
     US 2000-722241       A2    20001127
     SE 1995-4616         A     19951221
     SE 1996-58           A     19960104
     SE 1996-290          A     19960124
     SE 1996-994          A     19960313
     SE 1996-1309         A     19960402
     SE 1996-1849         A     19960511
     SE 1996-1891         A     19960515
     SE 1996-1916         A     19960519
     SE 1996-2844         A     19960718
     SE 1996-3043         A     19960820
     SE 1996-3434         A     19960918
     WO 1996-SE1756       W     19961223
AB   Title material contains at least one biol. active di- or trisaccharide or
     higher oligosaccharide which is covalently bound via a spacer to
     cross-linked agarose.

L9   ANSWER 4 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2004:88302  CAPLUS
DN   140:152061
TI   Biol. active saccharides bound to matrixes for blood separation
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Swed.
SO   U.S., 8 pp.
     CODEN: USXXAM
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 4
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   US 6686457           B1    20040203    US 2000-722241         20001127
     US 7014049           B2    20060321    US 2002-114314         20020403
     US 2004242857        A1    20041202    US 2003-743269         20031223
     US 2006093588        A1    20060504    US 2005-304364         20051215
PRAI US 1998-91486        A2    19980619
     SE 2000-430          A     20000208
     SE 2000-2462         A     20000628
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          SE 2000-4343          A      20001124
          US 2000-722241        A2     20001127
          WO 2001-SE241         A2     20010207
          US 2002-114314        A1     20020403
     AB   The material contains at least one biol. active saccharide which is
          covalently bound via at least one spacer to a crosslinked matrix.  In the
          production of the product, epoxy-activated Sepharose 4 Fast Flow is covalently
          bound to blood group A-O(CH2)nPhNHCO(CH2)mNH-, and Blood group
          B-O(CH2)nPhNHCO(CH2)mNH-, where n = 0-4, and m = 1-7.  The products can be
          used, for example, for extra-corporal removal of blood group A- and blood
          group B-antibodies, resp., e.g. for treatment of blood, or for example,
          before a transplantation, for example over the blood group barrier.  The
          product can be used in general for different types of transplantation as a
          part of the treatment of the recipient before and during, and eventually
          after the transplantation.  This is able to circumvent the problem of
          blood group incompatibility between donor and recipient.
     RE.CNT  2      THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
                    ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

     L9   ANSWER 5 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
     AN   2001:597849  CAPLUS
     DN   135:185510
     TI   Oligosaccharide supports for removal of antibodies from blood
     IN   Nilsson, Kurt
     PA   Glycorex Transplantation Ab, Swed.
     SO   PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
          CODEN: PIXXD2
     DT   Patent
     LA   English
     FAN.CNT 4
          PATENT NO.          KIND    DATE          APPLICATION NO.        DATE
          ---------------     ----    --------      --------------------   --------
     PI   WO 2001058510        A1     20010816      WO 2001-SE241          20010207
              W:  AE, AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, IL, IN, JP, MX, PL, RU, SG, US, ZA
              RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
                  PT, SE, TR
          CA 2366469           A1     20010816      CA 2001-2366469        20010207
          EP 1165159           A1     20020102      EP 2001-910272         20010207
              R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
                  IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
          US 7014049           B2     20060321      US 2002-114314         20020403
          US 2004022784        A1     20040205      US 2003-958272         20030612
          US 2006093588        A1     20060504      US 2005-304364         20051215
     PRAI SE 2000-430          A      20000208
          SE 2000-1833         A      20000516
          SE 2000-2462         A      20000628
          SE 2000-4343         A      20001124
          US 1998-91486        A2     19980619
          US 2000-722241       A2     20001127
          WO 2001-SE241        W      20010207
          US 2002-114314       A1     20020403
     AB   A material contains at least 1 biol. active oligosaccharide which is
          covalently bound via at least 1 spacer to a crosslinked matrix and the
          material is autoclaved.  The matrix can be selected from a polymer or a
          polysaccharide attached to a spacer group.  The material is useful for the
          removal of antibodies from blood.
     RE.CNT  8      THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
                    ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

     L9   ANSWER 6 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
     AN   2001:72174  CAPLUS
     DN   135:179535
     TI   Blocking of human anti-pig xenoantibodies by soluble GALα1-3GAL and
          Galα1-2GAL disaccharides; studies in a pig kidney in vitro perfusion
     model
AU   Magnusson, Stefan; Strokan, Valeri; Molne, Johan; Nilsson, Kurt;
     Rydberg, Lennart; Breimer, Michael E.
CS   Department of Clinical Chemistry and Transfusion Medicine, Sahlgrenska
     Universitets Sjukhuset, Goteborg, 41345, Swed.
SO   Transplant International (2000), 13(6), 402-412
     CODEN: TRINE5; ISSN: 0934-0874
PB   Springer-Verlag
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Depletion of anti-pig xenoantibodies reduces cell cytotoxicity of human
     serum to pig endothelial cells and lymphocytes.  The aim of this study was
     to test, in a pig kidney xenoperfusion model, the ability of soluble
     αGal terminated disaccharides to prevent the hyperacute rejection
     process in an organ.  Porcine kidneys were perfused with whole human blood
     lacking saccharide and blood supplemented with Galα1-3GAL,
     Galα1-2Gal and lactose.  Parameters evaluated were, urine production,
     renal blood flow, vascular resistance, renal clearance, blood cell counts,
     xenoantibody titers, complement activation and histopathol.  The blood
     flow was higher in the Galα1-3Gal (155 ± 31 mL/min + 100
     g-1 kidney tissue) group compared to Galα1-2Gal (138 ± 16),
     lactose (92 ± 78) and controls (69 ± 16).  When calculated as percent of
     the blood flow value at 1 min, the blood flow at 30 min was 157% for the
     Galα1-3Gal and for 187% the Galα1-2Gal.  The corresponding
     values for the lactose and control groups were 102% and 74%, resp.  Urine
     production in the lactose/control groups was lower (0.7 mL/min + 100 g-1
     kidney tissue) compared to Galα1-3Gal (3.0) and Galα1-2Gal
     (3.7).  Urine sodium excretion was reduced in the lactose/control groups,
     compared to the Galαα1- groups during the perfusions.  An
     increase in urine potassium excretion was found in the Galαα1-
     groups while a reduction occurred in the lactose/control expts.  An initial
     40-50% reduction in platelet count was observed in all groups while the
leukocyte
     count showed a continuous decrease.  Immunohistochem. revealed less
     deposition of IgM, IgG, C3 and C1q in the Galαα1-saccharide
     groups compared to the lactose/control groups.  Soluble Galαa1-
     disaccharides improved both functional and histol. parameters.  However,
     significant pathol. changes were still present indicating that this
     approach to inhibit HAR must be used in combination with addnl.
     therapeutic approaches such as solid phase xenoantibody immunoadsorption
     and blocking of complement activation.
RE.CNT  39    THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9   ANSWER 7 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   2000:161484  CAPLUS
DN   132:207016
TI   Method for enzymatic synthesis of glycosides, disaccharides, and
     oligosaccharides
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 24 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------   --------------------   --------
PI   WO 2000012747        A1    20000309   WO 1999-SE1498         19990831
         W:  JP, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
             PT, SE
PRAI SE 1998-2936         A     19980831
     WO 1999-SE1424       W     19990822
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AB   The present invention describes a method for enzymic synthesis of
     glucosides, disaccharides, oligosaccharides, modified disaccharides and
     oligosaccharides, preferably of the kind found in glycoproteins and especially
     of lacto-N-tetraose and of lacto-N-neotetraose.
RE.CNT  6     THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9   ANSWER 8 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1997:506520  CAPLUS
DN   127:108057
TI   Galactopyranosides and their use
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Bioflexin Ab, Swed.; Nilsson, Kurt
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 4
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------   --------------------   --------
PI   WO 9723637           A1    19970703   WO 1996-SE1756         19961223
         W:  AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE,
             ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD,
             SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT,
             SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     SE 9601309           A     19970622   SE 1996-1309           19960402
     AU 9714045           A     19970717   AU 1997-14045          19961220
     CA 2240941           A1    19970703   CA 1996-2240941        19961223
     EP 873414            A1    19981028   EP 1996-944178         19961223
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
             IE, FI
     JP 2000502565        T     20000307   JP 1997-523588         19961223
     US 6444655           B1    20020903   US 1998-91486          19980619
     US 39245             E1    20060822   US 1998-926453         19980619
     AU 765631            B2    20030925   AU 2000-48831          20000726
PRAI SE 1995-4616         A     19951221
     SE 1996-58           A     19960104
     SE 1996-290          A     19960124
     SE 1996-994          A     19960313
     SE 1996-1309         A     19960402
     SE 1996-1849         A     19960511
     SE 1996-1891         A     19960515
     SE 1996-1916         A     19960519
     SE 1996-2844         A     19960718
     SE 1996-3043         A     19960820
     SE 1996-3434         A     19960918
     AU 1997-14045        A3    19961220
     WO 1996-SE1756       W     19961223
     US 1998-91486        A     19980619
AB   The present invention relates to simplified synthesis, new
     carbohydrate-based products and practical use of different
     carbohydrate-based products.  Examples of these are (Galα1-3Gal),
     GlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α- or β-glycosides thereof,
     Galα1-3Gal-containing tri- or higher oligosaccharides, α- or
     β-glycosides thereof, GlcNAcβ1-3Gal containing tri-, tetra-, or
     higher oligosaccharides, and derivs. and/or α- or β-glycosides
     thereof, Galα1-3GalGlcNAcβ1-3Gal, α- or β-glycosides
     thereof, Galα1-3Galβ1-3Galβ1-4GlcNAcβ1-3Galβ1-
     4Glc, or other higher oligosaccharides containing the Galα1-3Gal-
     structure, α- or β-glycosides thereof, modified carbohydrates,
     di-, tri-, oligo-, or polyfunctional products containing carbohydrate
     structures, and the use of the products for synthesis, affinity purification,
          diagnostic applications, and therapy.

     L9   ANSWER 9 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
     AN   1996:342205  CAPLUS
     DN   125:32078
     TI   Amino acid conjugates
     IN   Nilsson, Kurt
     PA   Swed.
     SO   PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
          CODEN: PIXXD2
     DT   Patent
     LA   English
     FAN.CNT 1
          PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
          ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     PI   WO 9607753          A1     19960314    WO 1995-IB740          19950906
              W:  AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
                  GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD,
                  MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK,
                  TJ, TM
              RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
                  LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE,
                  SN, TD, TG
          AU 9532641          A      19960327    AU 1995-32641          19950906
          EP 779932           A1     19970625    EP 1995-929186         19950906
          EP 779932           B1     20000802
              R:  AT, BE, DE, FR, GB, SE
          AT 195147           T      20000815    AT 1995-929186         19950906
          US 5882902          A      19990316    US 1997-793876         19970512
     PRAI SE 1994-3011        A      19940906
          SE 1995-2159        A      19950610
          WO 1995-IB740       W      19950906
     OS   CASREACT 125:32078; MARPAT 125:32078
     AB   A new method is provided to produce O-glycosylated amino acids,
          O-glycosylated peptides, or their derivs.  The method involves ≥1
          reaction where an α-saccharide or an α-glycoside of
          N-acetylgalactosamine is used as glycosyl donor and a derivative of serine or
          threonine is used as acceptor in a transglycosylation reaction with
          N-acetyl-α-D-galactosaminidase as the catalyst.

     L9   ANSWER 10 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
     AN   1995:789436  CAPLUS
     DN   123:196751
     TI   Enzymatic method for synthesis of o-glycosylated amino acid or peptide or
          derivatives thereof
     IN   Nilsson, Kurt
     PA   Swed.
     SO   PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
          CODEN: PIXXD2
     DT   Patent
     LA   English
     FAN.CNT 1
          PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
          ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     PI   WO 9518232          A1     19950706    WO 1994-IB444          19941227
              W:  AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
                  GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG,
                  MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA,
                  US, UZ
              RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
                  MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN,
                  TD, TG
          AU 9512490          A      19950717    AU 1995-12490          19941227
          EP 736101           A1     19961009    EP 1995-903439         19941227
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         R:  DE, FR, GB, SE
PRAI SE 1993-4316          A      19931224
     WO 1994-IB444         W      19941227
AB   The present invention describes a method for synthesis of O-glycosylated
     amino acids or peptides or derivs. thereof, characterized by the use of a
     glycosyl donor which is a monosaccharide in pyranose or furanose form or
     which is an oligosaccharide, and by the use of an acceptor which is an
     OH-group-containing amino acid or peptide derivative which has been modified in
     its N-terminal α-amino group and in which the C-terminal carboxyl
     group is non-modified, employing an exo- or an endoglycosidase (EC 3.2) as
     catalyst in an equilibrium reaction and in which the product is isolated from
     the reaction mixture or is used directly or after partial or complete
     isolation in a continued synthesis with chemical methods or with enzymic
     methods.

L9   ANSWER 11 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1995:785056  CAPLUS
DN   123:196752
TI   Method of producing derivatives of lactosamine
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Glycorex AB, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 9518864          A1     19950713    WO 1995-SE10           19950109
         W:  AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI,
             GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG,
             MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT,
             UA, US
         RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU,
             MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN,
             TD, TG
     AU 9514298          A      19950801    AU 1995-14298          19950109
     EP 733119           A1     19960925    EP 1995-905840         19950109
         R:  AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE
     CN 1138351          A      19961218    CN 1995-191167         19950109
     CN 1117872          B      20030813
     JP 09510694         T      19971028    JP 1995-518435         19950109
     RU 2135585          C1     19990827    RU 1996-115931         19950109
     US 6653109          B1     20031125    US 1996-666542         19960628
     US 2004162424       A1     20040819    US 2003-679194         20031003
PRAI SE 1994-34            A      19940106
     WO 1995-SE10          W      19950109
     US 1996-666542        A1     19960628
OS   CASREACT 123:196752; MARPAT 123:196752
AB   Disclosed is a method of producing compds. with β1-4 linkage which
     contains the lactosamine structure involving reacting ≥1 donor
     substance GalβOR where R is an organic group, and ≥1 acceptor
     substance which is a glucopyranosamino derivative having the formula
     GlcNR'-R'', wherein NR' is an azido, 2-N-acetyl-, 2-N-phthalimido, or an
     organic group bound to the 2-N group of glucosamine, wherein R'' is a
     glycosidically bound F- or is an O-, C-, N-, or S- glycosidically bound
     aliphatic or aromatic compound, with the proviso that if NR' is NHAc then R''
is
     not OH and if NR' is not NHAc then R'' may be OH, in the presence of
     Bullera singularis or an E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase of essentially the
     same structure as an E.C. group 3.2 glycosidase obtained from B.
     singularis to form the lactosamine derivative; and optionally isolating the
     compound with β1-4 linkage which contains the lactosamine structure.
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L9   ANSWER 12 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1995:240056  CAPLUS
DN   122:8157
TI   Synthesis of tetrasaccharides
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Procur AB, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND    DATE          APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----    --------      --------------------   --------
PI   WO 9423054           A1     19941013      WO 1994-SE306          19940405
         W:  CA, JP, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PRAI SE 1993-1127         A      19930405
AB   A method for synthesis of a tetrasaccharide or a derivative thereof is
     disclosed, which includes the initial synthesis with 2 different
     glycosidases of 2 disaccharides or derivs. thereof, which after
     modification are used as donor and acceptor in chemical synthesis of the
     tetrasaccharide or its derivative

L9   ANSWER 13 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1995:235036  CAPLUS
DN   122:4932
TI   Immobilized carbohydrate biosensor for detection of proteins, viruses, or
     cells
IN   Nilsson, Kurt; Mandenius, Carl-Fredrik
PA   Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND    DATE          APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----    --------      --------------------   --------
PI   WO 9424561           A1     19941027      WO 1994-SE343          19940418
         W:  CA, CZ, JP, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
     EP 648333            A1     19950419      EP 1994-914654         19940418
     EP 648333            B1     20020109
         R:  DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, SE
     US 6231733           B1     20010515      US 1994-356229         19941219
     US 2001017270        A1     20010830      US 2001-766659         20010123
     US 6887689           B2     20050503
     US 2005048583        A1     20050303      US 2004-963095         20041012
PRAI SE 1993-1270         A      19930419
     WO 1994-SE343        W      19940418
     US 1994-356229       A1     19941219
     US 2001-766659       A1     20010123
AB   A biosensor is disclosed in which an immobilized carbohydrate or a derivative
     thereof is used to generate a detectable signal when a protein, virus, or
     cell is bound to the carbohydrate surface.  The sensor is an optical
     sensor, a piezoelec. sensor, an electrochem. electrode, or a thermistor.
     A method of binding carbohydrates to a gold surface is also described.

L9   ANSWER 14 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1994:670740  CAPLUS
DN   121:270740
TI   Analysis method
IN   Nilsson, Kurt; Sellergren, Boerje
PA   Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
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     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI   WO 9416319          A1     19940721    WO 1994-SE25           19940113
         W:  CA, JP, RU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
PRAI SE 1993-132         A      19930114
     SE 1993-3173        A      19930928
AB   Described is a new product and its use in the anal. of components in
     samples.  The product contains ≥1 capillary electrophoresis system
     and one template- or imprinted material/polymer.

L9   ANSWER 15 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1994:650429  CAPLUS
DN   121:250429
TI   Imprinted polymers as antibody mimetics and new affinity gels for
     selective separations in capillary electrophoresis
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Lindell, Johan; Norrloew, Olof; Sellergren,
     Boerje
CS   Department of Biotechnology, Chemical Centre, University of Lund, P.O. Box
     124, Lund, S-22100, Swed.
SO   Journal of Chromatography, A (1994), 680(1), 57-61
     CODEN: JCRAEY; ISSN: 0021-9673
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Methacrylate-based imprinted dispersion polymers could be prepared in situ
     in a fused-silica capillary as agglomerates (ca. 10 μm) of
     micrometer-sized globular particles, exhibiting antibody mimetic, mol.
     recognition properties.  Thus, in one example, imprinted polymer particles
     selective for pentamidine (PAM), a drug used for the treatment of
     AIDS-related pneumonia, could be prepared in situ in the capillary.  The
     retention could be varied predictably by changing the electrolyte pH.
     Thus, whereas no observable elution of PAM was achieved at near neutral
     pH, the PAM-selective capillary gave a retention time of 18 min for PAM
     and 7.8 min for benzamidine at pH 3.5, whereas the retention times were
     6.6 and 6.1 min, resp., with a reference capillary.  Importantly, the
     electrolyte could by pumped hydrodynamically through the capillaries,
     allowing rapid phase changes and micro-chromatog. possibilities with high
     plate nos.

L9   ANSWER 16 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1993:512821  CAPLUS
DN   119:112821
TI   Cryo-bioorganic synthesis - enzyme catalysis at low temperature and in low
     water content environments
AU   Skuladottir, Ingibjorg; Nilsson, Kurt; Mattiasson, Bo
CS   Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-221 00, Swed.
SO   Progress in Biotechnology (1992), 8(Biocatalysis in Non-Conventional
     Media), 307-12
     CODEN: PBITE3; ISSN: 0921-0423
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   A combination of low water content (2.5-5% volume/volume) and subzero temps.
     has been utilized to drastically suppress the hydrolytic side-reaction. in
     a peptide synthesis reaction.  Almost no hydrolytic side-reaction.
     occurred at -22°C or at -35°C starting with equimolar
     concns. of amino acid ester (donor) and amino acid amide (acceptor).  In
     this way, nearly complete conversion to peptide was obtained.

L9   ANSWER 17 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1993:190143  CAPLUS
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DN    118:190143
TI    Enzymic method for synthesis of carbohydrates
IN    Nilsson, Kurt
PA    Swed.
SO    PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
      CODEN: PIXXD2
DT    Patent
LA    English
FAN.CNT 1
      PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
      ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------   --------
PI    WO 9303168            A1    19930218    WO 1992-SE541          19920806
          W:  CA, CS, JP, RU, US
          RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE
      SE 9102292            A     19930207    SE 1991-2292           19910806
      EP 598051             A1    19940525    EP 1992-918084         19920806
      EP 598051             B1    19990317
          R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
      JP 07500494           T     19950119    JP 1993-503505         19920806
      JP 3375129            B2    20030210
      CZ 283463             B6    19980415    CZ 1994-238            19920806
      AT 177790             T     19990415    AT 1992-918084         19920806
      SK 281488             B6    20010409    SK 1994-132            19920806
      CA 2115070            C     20031014    CA 1992-2115070        19920806
      US 5532147            A     19960702    US 1994-190162         19940207
PRAI  SE 1991-2292          A     19910806
      WO 1992-SE541         W     19920806
AB    A method for enzymically synthesizing carbohydrate derivs. or partially
      protected carbohydrate intermediates suitable for further synthesis, e.g.
      of blood group determinants A and B, etc., is described.  The method uses
      glycosidases to catalyze the reaction between a partially protected
      galactose or glucose derivative and an oligosaccharide or a monosaccharide
      glycoside.

L9    ANSWER 18 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN    1993:79423  CAPLUS
DN    118:79423
TI    Cryobioorganic synthesis-temperature effects on enzymic peptide synthesis
AU    Nilsson, Kurt; Skuladottir, Ingibjoerg; Mattiasson, Bo
CS    Chem. Cent., Lund Univ., Lund, S-221 00, Swed.
SO    Biotechnology and Applied Biochemistry (1992), 16(2), 182-7
      CODEN: BABIEC; ISSN: 0885-4513
DT    Journal
LA    English
AB    A bioorg. synthesis under extreme temperature conditions, at subzero temps., is
      described.  A combination of low water content (2.5-5%, volume/volume) and
      subzero temps. drastically suppressed the hydrolytic side reaction in a
      peptide synthesis reaction, employing α-chymotrypsin as catalyst,
      N-acetyl-L-tyrosine Et ester as acyl donor, and L-alaninamide as acceptor.
      Almost no hydrolytic side reaction occurred at -22 or -35° starting
      with equimolar concns. of amino acid ester and amino acid amide.  In this
      way, almost complete conversion to peptide (N-acetyl-L-tyrosinyl-L-
      alaninamide) was obtained.

L9    ANSWER 19 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN    1992:476256  CAPLUS
DN    117:76256
TI    Cosmetic products containing carbohydrates
IN    Nilsson, Kurt
PA    Procur Ab, Swed.
SO    PCT Int. Appl., 10 pp.
      CODEN: PIXXD2
DT    Patent
LA    English
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FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.       DATE
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PI   WO 9208443           A1    19920529   WO 1991-SE768         19911113
         W:  JP, SU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE
     SE 9003614           A     19920514   SE 1990-3614          19901113
     EP 595811            A1    19940511   EP 1992-902586        19911113
     EP 595811            B1    19990120
         R:  CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE
PRAI SE 1990-3614         A     19901113
     WO 1991-SE768        W     19911113
AB   A cosmetic for skin and teeth contains ≥ 1 carbohydrate, its
     analog, or a carbohydrate part of a glycoprotein, glycolipid and/or
     nucleotide-sugar complex.  The carbohydrate may be prepared by using enzymes
     such as glycosidase, glycosyltransferase, CMP-sialate synthase, etc.  No
     exptl. examples nor data are given.

L9   ANSWER 20 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1992:57574  CAPLUS
DN   116:57574
TI   Manufacture of oligosaccharides with glycosidases
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Procur AB, Swed.
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 15 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE       APPLICATION NO.       DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------   --------------------  --------
PI   WO 9113164           A1    19910905   WO 1991-SE165         19910301
         W:  JP, SU, US
         RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE
     SE 9000758           A     19910903   SE 1990-758           19900302
     EP 517766            A1    19921216   EP 1991-905105        19910301
     EP 517766            B1    19950913
         R:  CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, SE
     ES 2078512           T3    19951216   ES 1991-905105        19910301
PRAI SE 1990-758          A     19900302
     WO 1991-SE165        W     19910301
AB   Oligosaccharides that are, or are related to, the carbohydrate part of a
     glycoconjugate, are prepared by a glycosidase-mediated reaction between an
     oligo- or monosaccharide and an acceptor substance, i.e. a mono- or
     oligosaccharide, a glycoside, or a saccharide analog.  A high acceptor
     concentration is achieved by gradually dissolving more and more of the acceptor
     substance close to the b.p. of the solvent such that the reaction mixture is
     ≥30% saturated with acceptor.  The p-nitrophenyl ester of digalactose
     was prepared by reaction of α-galactosyl-p-nitrophenyl ester (300 mg
     in 0.85 mL buffer) in the presence of α-galactosidase.

L9   ANSWER 21 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1988:403391  CAPLUS
DN   109:3391
TI   An amplification technology for improving sensitivity when measuring
     components in biological samples
AU   Nilsson, Bertil; Larsson, Ann Charlott; Palsson, Karin; Ohgren, Yvonne;
     Back, Marcus; Nilsson, Kurt
CS   Res. Dev., Sockerbolaget AB, Arlov, S-232 00, Swed.
SO   Journal of Immunological Methods (1988), 108(1-2), 237-44
     CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   The title method is based on the use of spherical microbeads (detection
     beads) which contain a large amount of immobilized enzyme and a reagent with
     biospecific affinity for the component to be detected.  These microbeads
     were used in a sandwich reaction for visualization of P-fimbriated
     Escherichia coli which has a known receptor structure (Gal(α1-
     4)Gal(β)).  In the initial step, the bacteria were enriched on a
     solid support (e.g., a plastic film or beads (>150 μm)) to which the
     receptor structure had been covalently bound.  In the next step detection
     beads coupled with enzyme and receptor structure were added and finally a
     chromogenic substrate for the enzyme was used for visualization.  A
     sensitivity of 105 bacteria/mL was reached.  The detection beads are of
     general utility and might be useful for the detection of lectins on other
     pathogens.

L9   ANSWER 22 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1988:90314  CAPLUS
DN   108:90314
TI   Tresyl chloride-activated supports for enzyme immobilization
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Pure Appl. Biochem. Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-22100, Swed.
SO   Methods in Enzymology (1987), 135(Immobilized Enzymes Cells, Pt. B), 65-78
     CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
DT   Journal; General Review
LA   English
AB   A review with 29 refs. on the advantages of using tresyl
     chloride-activated hydroxyl group carrying supports for coupling of
     enzymes to give enzyme immobilization.

L9   ANSWER 23 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1987:596522  CAPLUS
DN   107:196522
TI   The use of glycoside aglycones to control the regioselectivity of
     glycosidic bond formation during enzymic oligosaccharide synthesis
IN   Nilsson, Kurt
PA   Svenska Sockerfabriks AB, Swed.
SO   Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
     CODEN: EPXXDW
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   EP 226563            A1    19870624    EP 1986-850414          19861202
         R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
     SE 8505842           A     19870612    SE 1985-5842            19851211
     SE 451849            B     19871102
     SE 451849            C     19880211
     US 4918009           A     19900417    US 1986-938703          19861204
     DK 8605893           A     19870612    DK 1986-5893            19861208
     NO 8604956           A     19870612    NO 1986-4956            19861209
     CA 1339112           C     19970729    CA 1986-524898          19861210
     JP 62240695          A     19871021    JP 1986-295689          19861211
PRAI SE 1985-5842         A     19851211
AB   A method for controlling the regioselectivity of the glycosidic bond
     formed glycosyl donor and glycosyl acceptor in the enzymic production of an
     oligosaccharide compound, which either consists of or is a fragment or an
     analog of the carbohydrate part in a glycoconjugate, by reverse hydrolysis
     or transglycosidation is described.  The method also facilitates purification
     of the products and facilitates their use in preparation of glycoconjugates
     (e.g. glycoproteins, glycolipids) which may be used for drug targeting or
     for diagnosis and treatment of diseases, e.g. cancer.
     Methyl-3-O-α-D-galactopyranosyl-α-D-galactopyranoside was
     prepared in 39% yield by the action of coffee bean α-galactosidase (EC
     3.2.1.22) on Gal(α-O-p-nitrophenyl and Gal(α)-OMe in an aqueous
     solution of Na phosphate (pH 6.5) and N,N-dimethylformamide.
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L9   ANSWER 24 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1987:532568  CAPLUS
DN   107:132568
TI   Amino acid ester synthesis by immobilized α-chymotrypsin
AU   Mori, Takao; Nilsson, Kurt; Larsson, Per Olof; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Res. Lab. Appl. Biochem., Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan
SO   Biotechnology Letters (1987), 9(7), 455-60
     CODEN: BILED3; ISSN: 0141-5492
DT   Journal
LA   English
OS   CASREACT 107:132568
AB   A screening of immobilized α-chymotrypsin prepns. suitable for the
     synthesis of N-acetyl-L-tyrosine Et ester from N-acetyl-L-tyrosine and up
     to 99% ethanol was carried out.  α-Chymotrypsin adsorbed to Sephadex
     LH-20 or covalently bound to Sepharose 4B (tresyl chloride activation) was
     found to be an efficient catalyst.  A column packed with immobilized
     enzyme retained 60% of its initial activity after 6 days of operation in a
     cyclohexane-ethanol medium.

L9   ANSWER 25 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1985:149753  CAPLUS
DN   102:149753
TI   Peptide synthesis in aqueous-organic solvent mixtures with
     α-chymotrypsin immobilized to tresyl chloride-activated agarose
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-220 07, Swed.
SO   Biotechnology and Bioengineering (1984), 26(10), 1146-54
     CODEN: BIBIAU; ISSN: 0006-3592
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   α-Chymotrypsin was immobilized with a high coupling yield (up to
     80%) to tresyl chloride-activated Sepharose CL-4B.  The immobilized enzyme
     was tested for its ability to synthesize soluble peptides from N-acetylated
     amino acid esters as acyl donors and amino acid amides as acceptor amines
     in water-water-miscible organic solvent mixts.  The yield of peptide
     increased with increasing concentration of organic cosolvent.  Almost complete
     synthesis (97%) of Ac-Phe-Ala-NH2 was obtained from Ac-Phe-OMe using a
     six-fold excess of Ala-NH2.  The immobilized enzyme distinguished between
     the L and D configurations of acceptor amino acid amides even in high
     concentration of nonaq. component (90% 1,4-butanediol).  Both the yield of
     peptide and the stability of immobilized enzyme increased when the temperature
     was lowered.

L9   ANSWER 26 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1984:525523  CAPLUS
DN   101:125523
TI   Immobilization of ligands with organic sulfonyl chlorides
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-220 07, Swed.
SO   Methods in Enzymology (1984), 104(Enzyme Purif. Relat. Tech., Pt. C),
     56-69
     CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   The immobilization of enzymes, enzyme inhibitors, and effectors on
     supports by using organic sulfonyl chlorides, chiefly tosyl and tresyl
     chlorides, is discussed.  The preparation of tosylated and tresylated supports,
     the coupling of affinity ligands and enzymes to these supports, and the
     use of these supports for affinity chromatog. are topics included, as well
     as stabilization of enzyme conformation by this immobilization.

L9   ANSWER 27 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1984:2918  CAPLUS
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DN   100:2918
TI   High-performance liquid affinity chromatography on silica-bound alcohol
     dehydrogenase
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Larsson, Per Olof
CS   Dep. Pure Appl. Biochem., Univ. Lund, Lund, 5-220 07, Swed.
SO   Analytical Biochemistry (1983), 134(1), 60-72
     CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   Horse liver alc. dehydrogenase was immobilized on glycerylpropyl-silica
     (10 µm, 1000-Å pores) activated with 2,2,2-trifluoroethanesulfonyl
     chloride (tresyl chloride).  The coupling and activity yield was almost
     100%.  The coenzyme-binding sites were equivalent and virtually unaffected by
     the immobilization process, as judged from Scatchard plots and active-site
     titrns.  The silica-bound enzyme packed in steel columns was integrated
     with high-performance liquid chromatog. and successfully used for chromatog.
     of adenine nucleosides, adenine nucleotides, and triazine dyes.  Dissociation
     consts. were calculated from chromatog. data and found to correspond well with
     literature values.  The dissociation consts. for a number of nucleotide derivs.
     with potential application in affinity chromatog. were also determined  The
     spacers were found to affect the binding strength of the nucleotides in a
     qual. predictable way.  Theor. plate heights were calculated and found to be
     in the range 0.01-0.1 cm.  Attempts to correlate peak widths with the rate
     consts. for the binary complexes involved were only partially successful.

L9   ANSWER 28 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1982:48250  CAPLUS
DN   96:48250
TI   Immobilization of enzymes and affinity ligands to various hydroxyl group
     carrying supports using highly reactive sulfonyl chlorides
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Dep. Pure Appl. Biochem., Chem. Cent., Lund, S-220 07, Swed.
SO   Biochemical and Biophysical Research Communications (1981), 102(1), 449-57
     CODEN: BBRCA9; ISSN: 0006-291X
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   A facile method for the activation of OH group carrying supports such as
     agarose, cellulose, diol-silica, glycophase-glass or
     hydroxyethylmethacrylate gels with 2,2,2-trifluoroethanesulfonyl chloride
     (tresyl chloride) is described.  On reaction of the resulting tresylate
     containing supports with different enzymes or affinity ligands at neutral pH,
     overnight and at 4°, coupling yields and retained specific
     activities of up to 80 and 50%, resp., were obtained.  The bound ligands
     showed excellent affinity properties.  Thus, N6-(6-aminohexyl)AMP coupled
     to diol-silica completely separated a mixture of albumin, lactate
dehydrogenase,
     and alc. dehydrogenase in <15 min when high-performance liquid affinity
     chromatog. was employed.

L9   ANSWER 29 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1981:457579  CAPLUS
DN   95:57579
TI   p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride as an activating agent of agarose for the
     preparation of immobilized affinity ligands and proteins.  Optimization of
     conditions for activation and coupling
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Norrloew, Olof; Mosbach, Klaus
CS   Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-220 07/7, Swed.
SO   Acta Chemica Scandinavica, Series B:  Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry
     (1981), B35(1), 19-27
     CODEN: ACBOCV; ISSN: 0302-4369
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   A new immobilization technique suitable for the binding of biomols. to
     polysaccharide supports, such as agarose beads, is described.  Agarose is
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treated with p-toluenesulfonyl chloride with the formation of p-toluenesulfonic ester (tosylation). This reaction is rapid and can be controlled to give a range of substitutions up to very high levels. The tosylated agarose obtained shows excellent long-term stability and the swelling properties of the gel are similar to those of untreated agarose indicating that no crosslinking of the support occurs during tosylation. The degree of substitution of agarose is easily monitored by UV measurement of the appearance of p-toluenesulfonate. Addition of nucleophiles, such as amino or mercapto group-containing compds., leads to efficient displacement of the tosyl groups. With β-alanine and β-mercaptopropionic acid as model compds. the degree of coupling was investigated as a function of time, temperature, and pH. High degrees of substitution (in the range 6-10 μmol/g wet gel) were obtained within 10 h at pH 8-10 and room temperature Higher yields were obtained on prolonged reaction time, more alkaline conditions, and higher temperature Ligands were coupled without the introduction of any addnl. charged groups, and on coupling of thiol compds. uncharged linkages were formed between ligand and support. Coupling in organic solvents of ligands not soluble in H2O gave high yields of coupled product. Some results of the coupling of biomols., such as affinity ligands and enzymes, to agarose are given.

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1981:60865 CAPLUS
DN 94:60865
TI p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride as an activating agent of agarose for the preparation of immobilized affinity ligands and proteins
AU Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS Pure Appl. Biochem., Univ. Lund, Lund, Swed.
SO European Journal of Biochemistry (1980), 112(2), 397-402
CODEN: EJBCAI; ISSN: 0014-2956
DT Journal
LA English
AB Several biomols. were coupled covalently by nucleophilic displacement to agarose prepns. substituted with tosyl groups. In 1 series of expts. N6-(6-aminohexyl)-AMP and N6-(6-aminohexyl)adenosine 2',5'-bisphosphate were bound by their terminal NH2 groups to the polysaccharide support. From a mixture of lactate and 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase, the immobilized monophosphate showed bioaffinity only for NAD+-dependent lactate dehydrogenase, whereas the immobilized bisphosphate showed affinity only for the NADP+-dependent 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase. Furthermore, the immobilized monophosphate (5 μmol/g wet gel) was applied for the single-step purification of lactate dehydrogenase from crude beef heart extract To demonstrate the immobilization of proteins, soybean trypsin inhibitor (75 mg/g dry support) was immobilized to tosylated agarose, tested as affinity chromatog. material and shown to bind 60 mg trypsin/g dry gel. Horseradish peroxidase and horse liver alc. dehydrogenase were used as model enzymes. Although no optimization had been attempted, the former (.apprx.70 mg/g dry support) had a coupling yield of .apprx.18% with a sp. activity (relative to soluble enzyme) of .apprx.10%, whereas .apprx.60% of alc. dehydrogenase was coupled (.apprx.100 mg/g dry support) with a sp. activity of .apprx.25%.

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 1980:490439 CAPLUS
DN 93:90439
TI Sephadex-bound histamine in the catalysis of ester hydrolysis
AU Nilsson, Kurt; Mosbach, Klaus
CS Chem. Cent., Univ. Lund, Lund, S-220 07/7, Swed.
SO Journal of Solid-Phase Biochemistry (1979), 4(4), 271-7
CODEN: JSBIDL; ISSN: 0146-0641
DT Journal
LA English
AB Ester hydrolysis by Sephadex-bound catalysts was studied in a flow-through system. Three different immobilized prepns. were synthesized and used:

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     histamine-, coimmobilized histamine-octylamine-, and octylamine-Sephadex;
     octylamine-Sephadex was used as a reference  Immobilization was carried out
     using water-soluble carbodiimide, which gave amide linkages between
     CM-Sephadex and the groups attached.  The coimmobilized
     histamine-octylamine preparation was 3-fold more efficient than immobilized
     histamine alone in the hydrolysis of p-nitrophenylcaproate, whereas hardly
     any difference was found in the hydrolysis of the less hydrophobic
     substrate p-nitrophenylacetate.  This enhancement of the hydrolysis of
     p-nitrophenylcaproate is attributed to local enrichment of the substrate
     on the histamine-octylamine matrix caused by the presence of hydrophobic
     octyl groups.

L9   ANSWER 32 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1966:103809  CAPLUS
DN   64:103809
OREF 64:19472c-d
TI   Diels-Alder reaction of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene with cis- and
     trans-ethylatropic acids
AU   Nilsson, Kurt
CS   Univ. Lund, Swed.
SO   Acta Chemica Scandinavica (1965), 19(8), 1951-4
     CODEN: ACHSE7; ISSN: 0904-213X
DT   Journal
LA   English
OS   CASREACT 64:103809
AB   cis-Ethytropic acid (I) (7.0 g.) and freshly-distilled (CH2:CMe)2 (9.8 g.) at
     150° (sealed tube, 84 hrs.) gave, after solution in 2.5N NaOH, Et2O
     washing, acidification, and recrystn. from 80-110° petroleum ether,
     1-phenyl-cis-3,4-dimethyl-6-ethyl-3-cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid (II)
     (43%), m. 139.0-9.5°. N.M.R. gave no absorption at 3-7 ppm.
     (therefore no ethylenic H). trans-I similarly (but without the NaOH
     treatment) gave 53% trans-II, m. 191.5-2.5°.  The uv spectra
     resemble that of PhCH2CO2H, and rule out conjugation between Ph and
     carboxyl.  II must be Diels-Alder adducts, and the cis-principle is
     assumed to apply.

L9   ANSWER 33 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1966:89718  CAPLUS
DN   64:89718
OREF 64:16866b-c
TI   N.M.R.(nuclear magnetic resonance) spectra of atropic acids
AU   Nilsson, Kurt; Sternhell, S.
CS   Univ. Lund, Swed.
SO   Acta Chemica Scandinavica (1966), 19(10), 2441-2
     CODEN: ACHSE7; ISSN: 0904-213X
DT   Journal
LA   English
GI   For diagram(s), see printed CA Issue.
AB   Spectra of I are described where R1 and R2 are H, H; Me, H; H, Me; Et, H;
     and H, Et.  The N.M.R. confirms the configuration of these compds. as
     assigned by uv spectroscopy.  Thus, both alkyl groups and protons cis to
     the carboxylic acid group should resonate downfield of those cis to the Ph
     group.

L9   ANSWER 34 OF 34  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN   1965:445618  CAPLUS
DN   63:45618
OREF 63:8165h,8166a-b
TI   Steric hindrance in alkyl-substituted atropic acids
AU   Nilsson, Kurt
CS   Univ. Lund, Swed.
SO   Acta Chemica Scandinavica (1965), 19(3), 612-16
     CODEN: ACHSE7; ISSN: 0904-213X
DT   Journal
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